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BRITISH TOPICS.

NOTES ON POLITICS AND RELIGION. PROBABILITY THAT MR. GLADSTONE WILL HOLD ALOOF FROM PARLIAMENTARY WORK-BISHOPS ALARMED AT THE PROSPECT OF DISESTABLISE-MENT-DEAN STANLEY AND BISHOP COLENSO.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Dec. 11.—The report of Mr. Gladstone's intention to hold aloof from Parliamentary work next session is corroborated by the announcement that his residence in Carlton-House-Terrace is for sale, or that the lease of it is, which is probably all he owns, and, in one form or another, all that can usually be bought in London in the shape of house property. The house is a large one, and in one of the most desirable-or, at any rate, most desired-situations in London. It is odd that the residences of the chiefs of the two great parties should both be in the market at the same time. Mr. Disracli's is in Park-lane-perhaps the best street in London, and the only one in Mayfair with much outlook on Hyde It was shut up and advertised soon after the death of Lady Beacousfield, but for some reason has not yet found a purchaser. Mr. Disraeli has a country house in Buckinghamshire. That is his real home. An Englishman possessing both a country house and a town house is certain to regard the former as his real home. His town house is for the season-for two or three, or, if he be an M. P., for five or six months in the year. London, for the fashionable world, is only a huge hetel. The Englishman born to wealth is born to the countryborn in it most probably-and lives in it as much as he can. His heart is there-when it is not in the Highlands. The management of his estates, the rearing of his family, and field sports are his trinity of interests. I have put the most important last, according to rule. A country squire with a lovely place and six or eight thousand a year,

any great importance, nor yet from being printed in the organ of the Ritualist party, a paper little known, but described as "comic," and passing at the Universities by the name of The Sunday Punch. But it has now got quoted into a powerful evening journal, and it may be difficult for Mr. Gladstone to keep silent. Difficult, not because anybody would think him called upon to contradict it, but because speech is always more easy to him then silence.

And while I am on church matters I may mention that the religious-or rather the ecclesiastical (the distinction is sometimes necessary)-world is agitated by the report of Dean Stanley's intention to invite Bishop Colenso to preach in Westminster Abbey. You remember what a scandal was caused to the faithful some time since by the lecture of Max Müller within the Abbey walls. Quite lately they have suffered not less distressing pangs from the appearance of Dr. Caird in the same place-Dr. Caird being the most eminent preacher in Scotland, but not a member of the Church of England. There could not have been a greater outcry if Dean Stanlev had thrown open the Abbey to a traveling conjurer or the Christy Minstrels. Bishop Colenso, should the report prove true, will be worse still. By the High Church party he is, perhaps, the most hated man within or without the Church. The Bishop of Oxford lately inhibited the incumbent of an Oxford church from granting him the use of his pulpit. The Bishop of Lincoln-the same who thinks it a sin for one parson to call a Wesleyan minister reverend, and for another to keep race-horseslaunched a circular against him filled with episcopal wrath. His mere presence in England rouses the High Church organs to fury, and there is gnashing of teeth in their sanctuaries. Now it is alleged that some of the Canons of Westminster have protested against the proposed invitation. It will, perhaps, be news to Dean Stanley that he is obliged to ask his canons whom he may invite to his pulpit. I am sure I don't know whether he is or not. And the Arch bishop of Canterbury, the prelate who would be the Head of the Church if the Queen were not, is said to have been consulted and to have promised to stand neutral. It would be a miracle if he did not stand neutral, the good, timid, decorous soul, However, both these latter stories are now duly contradicted. Neither Canons nor Archbishop appear to have been advised with at all. Dean Stanley is a man with a mind of his own, and quite capable of making it up without any body's help. If he wants to ask Bishop Colenso to preach he will do so, and the ravings of the fanatics who have been his bitter enemies these twenty years will not disturb him. He has had time to become accustomed to them. I wonder how he would feel if he saw—as I have seen more than once—the face of a High Churchman (otherwise a good fellow) grow white with rage atithe mention of his name. He has the opportunity to read plenty of things written by men who could only have produced them in that white state. The Bishop of Exeter is a man of very different calibre from the Bishop of Lincoln. He has written letter saying, "I have not inhibited the Bishop of Natal from preaching in my diocese, and I do not in tend to inhibit him." One secret of Dean Stanley's strength, and of the animosity shown him, may be the cordial relations understood to exist between him and the Queen. Lady Augusta Stanley has long been on intimate terms with Her Majesty, who, in sommon with many of her subjects, and some Americans, rejoices to hear that her illness is no longer so ne as it has been during the past week. The

sermon at Windsor on Monday in commemoration

of the death of the Prince Consort

It is officially announced that the British Government have accepted the invitation of the United States to send an English Commission to the Cen-tennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Their answer was dispatched this week. It has been known for some time-though not publicly-that this step would be taken. But acceptance has not been secured without difficulty. The English Government does not seem to have manifested great alacrity in arriving at a conclusion. I believe that the favorable result obtained is due in large

measure to Col. Forney's efforts.

The sympathetic notice in Galignani of the death of Chief-Justice Read of Pennsylvania was copied into The Times this week-a quite unusual manifestation on its part of interest in a distinguished Anaerican. To Gen. Meredith Read, his son, who is in Paris, the news was a most painful surprise. He had sailed for Europe to resume his duties as Minister at Athens, leaving his father in nearly his usual health. The slight indisposition from which the late Chief-Justice was suffering promised to pass off in a day or two, but the cable announced his death shortly after Gen. Read reached Paris. The event will necessarily somewhat delay his departure for his post in Greece.

THE TROUBLES IN CUBA.

PROSPECTS OF THE INSURRECTION. COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S REFERENCE IN HIS MESSAGE TO THE STATE OF THE INSURREC-TION-OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE CUBANS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HAVANA, Dec. 18 .- The most engrossing topic of interest in all political circles for the last week has been the President's message. The Diario dela Marina,

and internity of interests. Thate put the most important hast, according to rule. A country squire with a lovely place and six or eight thousand a year, and nevely place and six or eight thousand a year, and nevel place and six or eight thousand a year, and live in lodgings till August. Mr. Disraeli, after giving up his house, occupied for a time an apartenent in a quiet held near Honover-square—uniet, although mue's frequented by Americans, for I grieve to sax that the talent for spoiling quiet helds is highly developed in some of our follow-countrymen. Then he migrated to White Hall, close by the Honose of Commons. The daties of hospitality developing ansalty on the head of the Government or of a party, have been left to his lieutenants—to Lord Derby with his lately-enlarged family mansion in RJ. James-square, and to Lord Salisbury with his just-completed palace in Arlington-st, looking cut on Green Park, where Lady Salisbury hat season gave her political at-homes, of a somewhat miscellancons character. The house is very splendid. Mr. Disraelt has of course his official residence on the complex of the magnetic place in Downings-ts, and an official residence on man an office, or merely a set of chambers to do business in. Lady Derby used to receive 2,009 guests at the Forego Office. Facilities, however, of that sort are afforded only to Her Majesty's Government, and Her Majesty's Opposition are left to their private resources. Many of the most magnificent houses in London being Liberal, the party will not be without a roof over its head, in case of need, even though the private of the party will not be without a roof over its head, in case of need, even though the private of the party will not be without a roof over its head, in case of need, even though the party will not be without a roof over its head, in case of need, even the bishops, anturally enough, and they telegraphed in the archishops in cases where the bishops hould refuse to the probability of the service of the surface of the archishops in cases claims pending between the Overlander and Span-we have to be grateful to the President for the ani-tone in which he expresses bindedly, and which he ex-fectly proper in treating with a friendly nation like Spain, that and always shown marked deterence to ba-United States. If the United States attend strictly to the pastice of its claims Spain with satisfy them, for though she is a hanging nation, quick to resent sligates she is always generous when she is addressed in a to-coming tone.

We suppose Gen. Grant does she is always generous when she is addressed in a becoming tone. • • • We suppose Gen. Grant does
not go further back than the end or N. venner, 1873, and
we acknowedge there has been no change in the Central Department; but there has been in the Eistera Department a marked improvement. The principal reason
my there has occan no change in the allurs of the Central Department is the continued and heavy rains, that
have paratyzed the movements of the troops for many
months, and, in consequence, have sent to the nospitals
thousands of sick soldiers, without the enemy experenerg any heavy losses.

On the 6th of December the insurgents, numbering 70 or so men, entered the village of La Sierra and sacked They tried to surprise the fort a short time before by advancing against it crying "Viva E-pana!" But the Volunteers on guard were too wary to be thus decrived, and the insurgents, seeing that their attempt was useless, opened fire on the fort. It was promptly returned Volunteers and proved fatal to the insurgents as they were driven away with the loss of their leader, Lino Lieras, and two other insur_ents. The fort of Maltiempo, which is garrisoned by the Guardia Civil, was attacked on the 6th by 30 insurgents, who also sacked attacked on the 6th by 30 insurgents, who also sucked Mendez Albuernes's store, and estried away from it over \$1,000. The fort was defended by the volunteers, and manly they ordered out a detachment of troops to engage the insurgents in a hand-to-band fight. After main a hour's steady firing the rebels were obliged to retreat. On the 9th of December five prisoners were taken from Camarones to Chembers, and longed in balthere. They belong to the band that attacked the store and depot, called the Alonzo Moran, on the 6th. On the 30th of November 100 insurgents their to surprise the lort of Cascorro, while 800 or 900 others awaited the result at a short distance from the village, indden in ambush. The vanguard successed in surprising the guard, sult at a short distance from the village, index in am-bush. The vanguard succes led in surprising the guard, and entered the fort, but were immediately driven out and their leader killad. The recels retreated to the vicinity of Cascorro. According to a felegram from Cientuegos, dated the 17th of November, the captain of the column of Miranda attacked a rebel camp on the 16th in Sierra Quiros, where the insurgents Carpio, Aguilar and Madigales were stationed. The Spaniards Aguilar and Madrigales were stationed. Lik killed several of the enemy, took several pris seized many valuable papers.

THE CHARLEY ROSS MYSTERY.

THE ABDUCTED BOY REPORTED TO BE IN MORRIS-TOWN, N. J.-DETECTIVES FOLLOWING THE CLEW. Superintendent Walling received a communication early yesterday morning in relation to the covery of the missing boy. The communication said that there were an aged couple living near Morristown, N. J., who had a child with them that answered the description of the lost boy, Charley Ross. The eyes were of that peculiar dark hazel, and the age and size of child corresponded with the description of Charley Ross. Superintendent Walling sent for Mr. Lewis, and talked the matter over with Capt. Irving was also informed of the him. news that had been received, and it was at length decided to investigate the clew and pay a visit to the perons who were said to have the child in their possession Detective McDongal of the Police Central Office and Mr. Lewis were sent out to the house where the aged couple described in the communication live. started away soon after noon and went to the ferry. From thence they sent back word that they had missed the train, but should take the next one for Morristown The house that they are to visit is four or five inites from Morristown, and they will be obliged to ride there in team. Superintendent Walling felt very hopeful of obtaining the child and returning him to his parents to day. Up to midnight no news had been received from Detective McDongal.

THE PHILADELPHIA MALPRACTICE CASE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The identity of the victim of malpractice whose remains were left in Dean. hy Her Majesty's command, is to preach a the trunk at the Medical College has been ascertained.

She proves to have been Johanna Morrison, a Welsh girl, who had been a servant in the family of John Grier at Conshohocken.

WASHINGTON.

AN OUTRAGE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

OF EX-JUDGE KEILS AND ROBERT REID - NO STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS-REPUBLICANS GOING ARMED TO THEIR MEETINGS-REID AT THE HEAD OF A CLUB OF 500 NEGROES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 24.-The Alabama "Outrage Committee held its first meeting in this city this morning, and examined ex-Judge Keils of Eufaula and the notorious "Bob" Reid of Sumter County The former had no personal knowledge of any intimidation before the election. He believed that there had been a disturbance in the streets on the day that the Republicans held their County Convention, but he did not see it. On the day of election he was at one of the precincts in his county when a riot occurred. The lights were put out and the ballotbox destroyed. During the melee Keils and his son were under the table, and some pistol shots were fired, one of which killed his son. He did not tes tify as to the origin of the disturbance. When asked if white Republicans were ostracized in Ala bama, he at first replied that they were; but afterward admitted that this was only when they were prominent politicians. When the people of the country understand fully what kind of men the average white Radical politicians of Alabama are, they will agree that they would be ostracized from decent society anywhere. Judge Keils textified that the Republicans of his county feared they would be molested at their meetings, and agreed to attend them armed, and to fight if necessary. It does not seem to have been necessary at any time during the

Bob Reid was the leader of a negro band or club of 500 men which had its headquarters near Belmont, Sumter County. He admitted to-day that such a club existed, and gave a very highly colored description of attacks that had been made upon its members. His whole story was of the same character as Hays's letter to Gen. Hawley, and will be found to dwindle like the three black crows when the Committee reach Sumter County and call the witnesses on both sides.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF SILVER COIN AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

COMPUTATIONS AND SPECULATIONS OF AN OFFICER OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS-SHIVER WORTH TWO PER CENT PREMIUM IN CURRENCY-PROBA-BLE EFFECT OF THE SILVER COIN SECTION OF THE PENDING FINANCE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Mr. E. B. Elliott of the Bureau of Statistics has been making some careful computations to-day to ascertain the relative value of United States silver coin and fractional currency, in order to determine how great an appreciation of the latter will be necessary to make both of equal value, and consequently to ascertain whether the silver com portion of the new Currency bill is likely to result as its authors nominally desire. His chain of reasoning and its results are as follows:

The United States Mint ratio of gold to silver is 14 954 1,000 to 1. The market ratio of gold to silver, as shown by the latest quotations in London, is as 16 3-10 to 1. Taerefore, the market ratio of gold to silver in London is to the United States Mint ratio of gold to silver as 16:3-10 is to 14:254 1,000; or as 109 to 100. In other words, the silver price of gold is, in the language of the street, 1'9. But the average currency price of gold in the New York market for some time past has been about 111 1-9. Dividing the latter by the former gives 194-1,000, the currency price of silver. In other words, \$1 in silver is now worth \$1 of 94-109; or, in popular phrase, silver 19 now worth not quite 2 per cent premium in currency.

It will be observed that these calculations are based upon the market value of silver in London, and not in NewYork. Mr. Elliott considers this much preferable to computations based on the value of silver in New-York. If any large movement of silver to take place it would be governed by the London market. The quotations in New-York are for small transactions. Mr. Elliott thinks that there is reason to hope that the difference between paper and silver in this country may be reduced to nothto put in circulation any large amount of silver coin The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to hoard gold in the Treasury, in order that he may be able to redeem in 1879. If this was begun soon it might have the effect of raising the value of our paper, and of course the fractional currency would appreciate with it. It is fair to say that this discussion of this subject is not in any way an official one, and it must not be supp sed that the Treasury Department is in any way committed to it.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874. The State Department has been officially notified that the quarantine established at Malta against vessels ar-riving from the ports of the regency of Tripou has been

James T. Mahoney has been appointed gauger for the Fast Datrict of California.

Lieut. Commander E. T. Woodward is ordered to the

THE INVASION OF THE BLACK HILLS.

PURSUIT OF A PARTY OF MINERS BY A U. S. INDIAN

AGENT AND TROOPS-SECRETARY DELANO CALLS UPON THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO EXPEL WHITE INTRUDERS BY FORCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- The Commissioner of Indian Affiles to-lay received from Agent Bingham the following telegraphic report of his expedition, which Slowx Indians to hunt out the white intruders whom the Indians declared to be en route to the Black Hills:

Indians declared to be en route to the Black Hills:

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA, Dec. 23, 1874.

To the Commission-r of Indian Affairs, Washington: I pursued the infiners 35 miles into the Black Hills. Would not read to be seen at once to drive out the inners. The Indians are anxious to raise a war party to drive them out. Have aivised them not to do so until we hear from you. Should the Indians attack the inners. If fear war would be the result. Please answer.

H. W. BINGHAM, U. S. Indian Agent.

This report height transmitted to Secretary Deland, he

This report being transmitted to Secretary Delane, he has written the following letter to the Secretary of War: has written the following letter to the Secretary of War:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a
report of this date from the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs, and the accompanying copy of a telegram and
letter from Agent H. W. Bingmam of the Cheyenne
River Agency, in relation to the intrusion of white men
into the Black Hills country, and to his attempts with
the assistance of troops to overtake and expel them.
The country referred to is secured by treaty to the
Scoux Indians, and I respectfully request that the most
effective measures within the power of the War Department may be adopted toward all persons making eneroscinnents upon said territory, and that all intruders
be pursued, overtaken, and expelled from it."

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Boston, Dec. 24 .- The report of the Hoosac Tunnel Commission, now in the hands of the printer, will, it is said, recommend the consolidation of the tunnel and the State Railroad with private corporations which will complete the Northern line from Boston to which will complete the Nottnern into from Boston the Hudson, to be governed by a joint board of State and private directors; and will also recommend that the State and to the work should cease at once, or at an early day, and that the corporation be run as a business caterprise, hable to be regulated by the State in the interest of the public. Personally, however, the efficial corporators do not care to huger to share in this consummation, and they will ask the Executive to relieve them at once from their responsibility.

ROBBERY AND INCENDIARISM (IN WOONSOCKET PROVIDENCE, Dec. 24 .- Soon after midnight, last night, a light was discovered in the counting-room unnected with the Woousocket Company's store ! connected with the woonsocket Company's store in Bernon Village, Woonsocket. An entrance was effected, when it was discovered that a barrel of kerosene had been set running, the goods sprinkled with the same combinatible, and fire set in several places. By prompt action the premises were saved, but the sum of \$950 was missing from the monty-drawer, showing that the fire was kindled to conceat the robbery. The goods were owned by Thomas Bell.

ROYAL SIGHT-SEEING.

KING KALAKAUA'S SLEIGH-RIDE.

RIDE IN THE CENTRAL PARK-A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND TO THE

The presence of royalty at the Windsor Hotel was indicated yesterday morning by the royal flag of the Hawaiian Islands, which floated over the roof. King Kalakana rose early and was ready for the njoyment of the day before the members of the Reception Committee appeared. Assistant Alderman Brucks was the first on the ground, and then came Aldermen Gilon and Koch, and William H. Moloney, Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Commissioner Farr of the Board of Education was present to conduct the King to the Normal College, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore History, who was to receive the party at the Museum, to whether the first part of the programme, the sleigh ride in Central Park, was practicable, but this was settled at last, and the party proceeded in car riages to the Central Park. The party included King Kalakaus, Gov. Dominis, Col. Wherry, Licut. Palmer, Aldermen Gilon and Koch, Assistant Alderman Brucks, Commissioner Farr, William H. Moloney, J. M. Toucey, Superintendent, and L. M. Geary, General Manager, of the New-York Central Railroad. At the Fifth-ave. entrance to the Park sleighs were in waiting, and the party rode as far as the lower end of the lake. The ride The friends of the King, too, were somewhat afraid that he might take cold. He enjoyed the ride, however, very much, and expressed his delight to Alderman Gdon, who rode with him. It was the King's first sleigh ride.

Leaving the Park, the party proceeded to the Museum where Prof. Albert 8. Bickmore was ready to receive them. He conducted them through the Museum, first pointing out the figure of the Arab defending himsel against the hons. The birds, shells, and insects were then examined. King Kalakana appeared to take much interest in the exhibition, asking questions about some of the objects most remarkable for their beauty or form, and expressing his pleasure in a few words.

From the Museum the party proceeded to the Norma

The sleighing was excellent, and it was, perhaps, un-

fortunate that there was not time for a longer ride.

were assembled to listen to the annual exercises. Prof Thomas Hunter, President of the College, was waiting led the party to the chapel, where seats were provided on the platform. The gattery was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and in the hall cutside were the young ladies of the College. At a signal from President Hunter a march was played on the plane, and eleven hundred young girl; filed into the ball and passed down the aisles to their seats. The King was evidently pleased at the sight of their fresh faces. As soon as they were seated another signal was given, and one girl after another, seven or eight in all, gave with spirit a quotation. One told about the duties of these in high stations, another spoke of woman's sphere, and others of various subjects. Commissioner Farr introduced the King, with the following remarks:

Farr introduced the King, with the following remarks:
YOUNG LABIES; You have been favored often with
visits from Mayors, Governors, I might also say Presidents, yet it has never been our lot in this land of freedom, and of republicanism, to be visited by a monarch
who is at present regaing in the world. I take a special
picasure, therefore, in introducing to you a living King,
one who reigns supreme in his land, and who has done
us the honor to visit the Normal College of the City of
New-York. He is laboring under a severe cold. The
climate from which he comes is so much warmer than
tins; that in traveling day and might for weeks past he
has almost lost his voice. I therefore do not expect
from him a speech, and you must not; but I take pleastire in introducing to you His Majesty, King Kaiakana
of the Sandwich Islands.

A short pause followed, and then the King rose and

A short pause followed, and then the King rose and bowed. The young ladies united in singing "Pale Moon." President Hunter then said:

"I wish to state that His M-jesty the King of the Sand who I slands and the other distinguished guests have caught us totally unprepared and on a day in which we have a general jolilification—the winding up of this term. They will therefore excuse perhaps the delay in our coming together,"

The students then marched out. President Hunter led the way to his private office, where he opened the visitors' book and requested the signatures of the royal party. The King first signed his name thus: "Kalakana, Honoluiu, Hawatian Islands." This ceremony over, the

party were led to the calisthenium. Here another striking exhibition was given, and one with which the King was evidently delighted. Between 200 and 300 young ladies were ranged in rows through a long hall. A waitz was played upon the piano, and the girls, under the direction of the instructor, Miss Chisholm, went through a series of movements, keeping Their smiling faces, flushed with exercise, pleased the King, and when they marched out, at the close of their

The time at their disposal did not admit of a more extended inspection of the building, and the party in mediately entered the carriages, and were driven to the Windsor Hotel, where an hour was spent at lunch.

THE KING ON 'CHANGE.

TWO BURLESQUE PERFORMANCES AT THE STOCK EX-

CHANGE-THE RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL PARTY. About 2 p. m. the carriages were again ordered, and the party were driven rapidly to the Stock Exchange, passing through Fifth-ave., Thirty-fourth-st., Broadway, and Wall-st., to the headquarters of the brokers. The members of the Stock Exchange had impatiently awaited the advent of the royal party from noon until nearly 3 p. m. The Stock Exchange is always a bediam during business hours, but as it was the day before Christmas, the members were ususually beisterous. Between the calls of stocks they amused them selves in various ways. An unfortunate colored man who was imprudent enough to venture on the floor of the Exchange, was at once hailed as a representative of the King, bundled on to the platform, and with mock ceremony introduced as the King of the Sandwich Is lands. Here the format ceremony suddenly ended. The hat of the pseudo King was crushed over his eyes, and after a buffeting, the Vice-President declined to recognize his Majesty. The committee, however, were not to lose their joke so quickly. The unfortunate man was escorted to a table at the lower end of the ball, placed upon this humble throne, and invited to play the Hawaiian National Anthem. A fish trumpe vas handed to him, and when he began to blow there was an accompaniment from all horns in the Exchange. Smultaneously there was rush of the members for the burlesque King, and the demoralized colored man in a fit of frantic terror jumped from the table and fled from the Exchange persued by thousand or more brokers. As a salve for his wounded feelings, a collection, amounting to \$10 or \$12, was taken up-for him, and with this and a high hat, he was satisfied. Subsequently an Italian organ-grinder, his wife, and his child were brought in, a circle was formed, and to the music of the instrument the members danced wildly

aro ind, while a shower of small change fell on the de aguted group, which the wife of the musician lost no time in gathering. In ten minutes they had received more than they would have obtained ordinarily in

At length, a few minutes before 3 p. m., the roya party appeared. There was a large crowd in front of the Stock Exchange, and the party were received with cheers. A lane was formed by the members, and through this the party passed. They were was introduced to the King by Alderman Gilon. Meanwhile the brokers had gathered in front of the platform and hailed the visitors with tumultuous cheers. Hats were thrown in air, and for a moment the assemblage seemed more like a gathering of lunatics than a party of gentlemen gathered to do honor to royalty. King looked somewhat astonished at his reception, but nevertheless, maintained his composure, and bowed re peatedly. He was introduced to the members by President of the Exchange, George H. Broadhead, in the

Your Majesty, it is my pleasant duty to tender you, on behalf of the members of the Stock Exchange, our best wishes for your welfare and happness, and for the prosperity of the country over which you are the worldly ruler.

Alderman Gilon then informed the President that the King wanted to know how business was transacted, and that he wished to see for himself the transactions of the 'hulle" and "bears," of which he had read so much husiness was then begun and in a few minutes the party n front of the Exchange, and the party were followed to

their carriages.

It had been expected that the party would visit the Produce and cotton Exchanges and the Chamber of Commerce, but time would not permit. At the Produce Exchange the House Committee would have met the party and conducted them through the building. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and several of the leading merchants were in attendance.

attendance, the Stock Exchange the party were driven to A. T. Stewart's retail store at Tenth-st and Broadway. They were received by the superintendent and conducted over the establishment. The King was much interested in all that he saw, and especially admired the costly fabrics shown him. The workroom was visited. The King was much interested in the labor-saving machines. The large throng which followed the royal party tended much to their disconfort, and had the effect of shortening the visit. The party then entered their carriages and were driven to the Windsor Hotel.

THE KING AT THE BLACK CROOK.

AN EVENING AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. In the evening King Kalakana attended the performance of the "Black Crook" at the Grand Opera House. The expectation of his presence attracted many, but owing to some uncertainty in the announcements, the immense theater was not crowded. In the hall lead-ing from the main entrance banners were hung across the ceiling, and the words "Welcome, King Kalakana," appeared in brilliant letters of great size. The front of the balcony at the head of the grand staircase was covered with the folds of banners, the King's own flag in the center, with the American, English, and Irish banners on the sides.

The proscenium box at the south side of the stage was

set apart for the King and those with him, and above it was the Hawaiian flag. The second box on the same side was reserved for the Mayor and his family, but he was not able to be present. All the boxes were draped with flags. The King showed a royal lack of punctual ity, not reaching the theatre until 8:15. The opening of the play had been deferred and scores of people were waiting in the corridors to see him, while there was a crowd of a few hundred about the main en-trance. Some stir and shouting at length au-nounced his arrival. After entering the theaier he stopped a minute in the reception room

nounced his arrival. After chering the univariate he stopped a minute in the reception room to take off his outer garments, and was then escorted to his box. He were civilian evening dress and carried a cane with a handsome gold head. The curtain had been raised a few minutes before he took his feat. In his box were also Gov. Donimis, Col. Wherry, Leut. Whiting and Alaerman Gaion. The brothers kiraify, the managers of the theater, were in the box mareh of the evening. Alderman Koch and Kehr, Assistant Alderman Kehoe and Krebs, Gen. Joseph C. Panekov, Cierk of the Common Council, and W. H. Moloney, Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermans, were members of the party who accompanied the Keg to the theater. When the King was noticed in his box there was long continued appliance from all parts of the theater, and some cheering. After this interruption the "Biack Grook" proceeded, and the King gave the closest aftention to every part. He smiled at the drollery of Gappo, admired the scenery and the spectacular display, laughed heartily at the anties shown in the sk ting act, and his eyes followed closely every detail of the ballet and the march of "the diamond warriors," whose weapons gave them a martial aspect decidedly at variance with their scanty costum. The extreme length of the dances did not seem to weary hair, and he did not leave the theater until the curtain fell for the last time. After the second act cheers for the King wes proposed and given, and in answer to the hearty applance the King rose and howed. He afterward went behind the scenes and inspected the mechanism of a great theater. After the play was ended he and his party were deven to the Windsor Hotel.

THE KING'S CHRISTMAS.

PLANS FOR HIS ENTERTAINMENT.

The King will attend service this morning at St. Taomas's P. E. Church at Fifty-third-st, and Fifthave. He will then visit a photograph gallery, and in the afternoon is expected to go to some of the enginehouses and see something of the system of the Fire De partment. In the evening he will visit Booth's Theater, partment. In the evening he will visit Both's Theater, the invitation to go there having been defi-nitely accepted for to-meht. His time for Sat-orday is already laid out, to a considera-ble extent. From 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock he will hold a levee at the Windsor Hotel. At this reception officers of the army and navy will be introd to him first, then representatives of the Board of Trade, then representatives of the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and, fluxily, citizens generally. On account of the King's engagements, the reception will positively close at 1 o'clock. On Saturday this city at the residence of Elisha A. Allen, a relative of the Calef-Justice of the a relative of the Cater-Justice of the Sandwich Islands. He will probably visit the city in-stitutions early next week and it is not now expected that he will leave the city until Taursday. Since he has been here be has expressed a desire to see a unitary display, but it has been thought that it would be imdisplay, but it has been thought that it would be impracticable to gratify his desire on account of the snow and mind. Several invitations have been sent to King Kalakana and party. The Army and Navy Club have hivited him to visit their clab-house during his stay in New-York, and he will probably do so. He has been invited to attend the Park Theater, and the invitations to go to Nibb's Tearter, to be present at the Christmas Festival of 8t. Peter's Caurch in Brooklyn, and to attend the Di Murska concer, on Sunday evening, have been declined.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPEECH OF SENOR CASTELAR ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

Madrid, Taursday, Dec. 24, 1874. The Spanish Commissioners to the Pailadelphia Centennial Exhibition met to-day. 8-fior Castelar made an eloqueut address. He sketched the rise and progress of the United States, the ideas of liberty and labor which prevailed there. He found in Ameri can civilization, language, and arts traces of Spanish origin, which time and ingratitude were unable to erad-

ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.

N EXPRESS TRAIN THROWN DOWN AN EMBANK-MENT-THIRTY PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY

WOUNDED. London, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874. A shocking railway accident occurred to-day near the town of Woodstock, Orfordshire. An express train on a branch of the Great Western Railway was thrown from the track and pr upitated down an embankment. Several of the carriages feel into a canal skirting the road. Thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded. Some of the latter are fatally injured. All

have been conveyed to Oxford, TWENTY MINERS KILLED BY A COLLTERY EPPLOSION. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874. An explosion occurred in the Bignall Hill colliery, North Staffordsbire, to-day. Twenty miners were killed. Thirteen bodies have been taken out.

THE JAPAN DISASTER. MORE SURVIVORS TAKEN TO HONG KONG. Hong Kong, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874.

Two American war vessels have arrived here with additional survivors of the burned steamship

FOREIGN NOTES. Paris, Dec. 24.-The National Assembly has

djourned until Jan. 8. OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 24.-A letter dated Dufferin, Dec. 8, states that a disputch received from Col. MacLeod of the Mounted Police, conveys the infor col. sanction of the Mounted Police, conveys the information that thirty American whisky traders were arrested in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, and were fined \$200 each, and the whisky spilled on the plains. It was also stated that a murderer had been captured. The mounted police, under Col. MacLeod, were reported in good condition.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 24.-The reason of the Minister of Justice for not recommending the extradition of Tacchermacher is that the accused was convicted before Judge Dancer only of false entries and convicted order shape D successive the status are embezziement, which do not constitute forgers according to the English law, though they do according to the Freych. The French Consul makes his demand upon the assumption of forgery. There is no mention of embezziement in the treaty of 1843 between France and England as a cause of extradition.

DISCHARGE OF GOVERNMENT LABORERS. Sr. Louis, Dec. 24.-About 200 mechanics and laborers on the foundation of the new Custom house and Post-Office building here were discharged to-day, and work stopped, on account of the appropriation having been exhausted.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 24. - A daughter of Schastian Eich on anti-aged 4 years was burness to death yesterian. The moster hits the chief men ine at we to attend to some household during and on his setters the little one was dead.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AT CHURCH, HOME, AND ASYLUM. HOLIDAY FOR ALL-ELABORATE SERVICES-THE POOR REMEMBERED.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATION.

The return of Christmas marks no decline in this gala-day of the year. Fraught with special delights for the myriads of children everywhere, whatever their lot in life, it is hardly less welcome to the fathers and mothers of the home, and to the matrons and directors of public and private charities. This year there have been ample preparations, and generous hearts have united with quick invention and nimble fingers to brighten every home with good cheer. Following rapidly upon Thanksgiving Day, with its almost unlimited giving and receiving, there has been a generous remembrance of the hopes and neessities of the destitute. From all directions loaded baskets were borne vesterday to humble homes. In the institutions devoted to the welfare of homeless children elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration of the festival, and besides the ample provision for mere physical comfort, the expenditure has been lavish in the purchase of fancy gitts which, at most, gladden the eyes of these wards only once a year. They have prepared in their turn varied exercises for the entertainment of their benefactors, and from morning to night Christmas songs and carols will ring in the orphan's home and heart. The hotels, the markets, and the retail stores of all kinds have done their share in the distribution of gifts. while the sewing and relief societies of the churches have shown their accustomed zeal in searching out and supplying the needy in their respective sections In the commemoration of so important an event the churches, particularly the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal, have left nothing undone to render their services attractive and impressive. The musical programmes are elaborate, the decorations are appropriate, and the subjects of the discourses relate to the significance of the occasion. All public offices will be closed to-day, and business will be

CHRISTMAS EVE CONTRASTS. ELEVENTH HOUR SHOPPING-WISTFUL GLANCES AND

generally suspended.

EMPTY POCKETS-THE LIGHTS ON MURRAY HILL. Christmas Eve in certain thoroughfares is by far the brightest and most animated of the year Broadway above Astor-place, the Bowery, and Third, Sixth, and Eighth-aves., especially are brilliant with lights and lively with throngs of people. But some of those who make up the crowds do little purchasing. They gaze long and wistfully at radiant store-windows

and then turn away with a weary look of unsatisfied desire. The number of those whose holiday longings are pinched by poverty unhappily is great this year, and it was a pitiful sight to see them last evening. Old custom and the wish at least to look upon the pretcy things they could not get for their kinsfolk or children brought them from their comfortiess bomes in the chill might-wind. But this eager Wintry air only stirred to more active novement those who had the means and the will to buy holiday articles, and brought a ruddler glow to their checks. But many of these, too, passed many minutes before attractive displays behind the glass shop-fronts in the half-puzzied pleasure of uncertainty what to choose, or even which of several enticing places to favor. After they had entered the stores there was so much to see, and so bewildering an array of things, all of which they wanted, but were uncertain which they wanted most, that their happy task was long in completion. It was only the humbler classes. generally speaking, who had deferred their Christmas purchases to the very evening before Christmas Daypurchases to the very evening before Carrietians Bay—
those whose toilsome days had prevented earlier resort
to the holiday marts. But these entered into the choice
and purchase of their modest Christmas gifts with an
enthusiasm and ready jointy hardly to be seen among more wealthy buyers. Besides men and women of the working classes, who were to be seen last evening carterials for their simple Christmas feast, and those who longed to buy but could not, there were great throngs on the sidewalks and in the stores whose only object was diversion with the curious and pleasan street-scenes of Christmas Eve. The streets would have been fuller and more attractive if the air had been milder and the crossings more certain; but the wind and the walking made the crowds smaller than in many preceding years, and induced even larger numbers than usual to seek the warmth and exhibitation of the drinking-saloons, which in many cases had assumed a Coristmas look, with tail trees of green in front of them. an abandance of decoration within. The found

these resorts, and the sounds of music, of singing, and clinking glasses were heard from them until a late bour Along Fifth-ave, and in many of the streets occupied by residences, there were frequent houses which were glowing with light from almost every window, while music from orchestra or piano, and mer y fi cures flitting by, dimly outlined against the cartains, and other signs of festivity, showed the brisk erjoyment of the appriate pleasures of Caristmas E re. In many a spiendid parior, and in many an humble room the tree of Yule tide was set up, and whether all aftime with the soft ight of wax candles, and glittering with costly ornaments, and heavily hung with elegant gifts, or half lit with little tapers, and imperfectly decked our with the triffing bits of decoration and the humble presents of the poor, the rejoicing around it fity preceded and ushered in the tender gladness of to-day.

The scene at Fulton and Washington Markets last evening was very lively. A large number of housekeep evening was very lively. A large number of housekeepers, who had delayed making their purchases for the Christmas dinner in the hope that the recent thaw would bring down the price of positry, througed both markets last evening, and were actively enaged for making their purchases. The sudden return of the frost, however, was taken advantage of by the positry (calers, and prices were as suddenly raises from what they had been on Westnesshay, notwithstanding the fact that the markets were apparently well stocked with everything that would to mak the appetite of even an epicare. The marketimen added as much as possible to the attractive appaarance of the rosy beef and delicately-dressed positry, by affixing to their stands, and on the articles, garlands and wreaths of evergreen, the somber shades of which brought out the "beauties" of the provisions. An independent air seemed to pervade throughout the markets, and these parcelasers who did not care to give the prices asked were not one trifled with, there being others near at hord ready to yield to the demands made upon their purces, and the arkets being "too full to waste much time on hagglers." Around the outskirts of the markets were an unusual number of peddlers of oranges, lemons, & ,, all expecting to do a large trade in consequence of thir goods being in extra demand for the testive ere ision. The sudden cold was taker a source of picasure to taken than otherwise, as they were causiced thereby to ask and receive better prices that would have been the case had the night been warm and magey, their fears of their stock perishing, if unsold, having occur entirely removed. ers, who had delayed making their purchases for the

CHARITY TABLES AND TREES. HOLIDAY ARRANGI MENTS IN THE PUBLIC AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Five Points House of Industry has made its customery preparations for the observance of the day. The chapel is freely decorated with evergreens, and a large tree, neatly trimmed and lighted, ons been placed on the stage, and is loaded with gifts which have been contributed by the friends of the institution for more than 400 children. The order of exerises for the day is: Singing and recitations by the children in the chapel at 1 p. m.; dinner, at which the Thanksgiving bill of fare will be repeated, at 3 o'clock; and the presentation of gifts in the chapel at 5 o'clock. Besides the many toys which will be distributed, cloth ing will be given in such quantities as the kindness of the charitable will admit.

The Ladies' Five Points Mission on Parket, have trimmed the school-room with bunting and green, and have two liberally loaded trees upon the platform which will scatter their burdens among several hundred children at 10 a. m. Instead of a dinner at the Mission, provisions have been distributed among 200 families in such abundance that each will have a generous Christmas celebration at home.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will do all that its friends will allow the institution to do for the comfort and enjoyment of the families and chil dren under its care. The singing and recitations by the children will begin in the chapel at 11 a. m. This will be followed by an oyster dinner for all the day and Sunday school scholars of the Mission, while two Christmas trees will shower their loads of presents upon 500 or 600

The two hundred or more newsboys and bootblack